Carolina Observer.

VIII.—49.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1825. [NO. 413.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
LLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
e first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
on. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
rther orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

olution of Copartnership.

rtnership of the Subscribers, under the
Stuart, Birdsall, & Co. in this place, and
dsall & Co. Raleigh, expired on the 25th
rsons having demands against them will
nt the same for settlement, and those in-
note or account, are requested to come
settle the same, with either of the sub-

CHARLES STUART,
J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

lle, April 28, 1825.—12-4w

Copartnership.

scribers have formed a Copartnership,
ll transact business in this place under
J. & S. Birdsall—and of S. Birdsall, at

J. BIRDSALL
S. BIRDSALL.

lle, April 28, 1825.—12-4t.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL
e opening, in the store of the late Dun-
Leran, on market square, *a handsome as-*

& SEASONABLE GOODS,
d from New York, to which they invite
n of their friends and purchasers in gen-
determined to sell for cash, and on the
s.
S. will keep constantly a supply of the
S and other LIQUORS, warranted Gen-

1825.—12-tf.

Notice.

bscribers will Sell, on the 10th day of
uesday of Cumberland Superior Court,
a Deed of Assignment executed to the
d by Duncan M'Coll, bearing date the
April 1825, for certain purposes therein
the following property: 3 Negro SLAVES,
ery, and William, the Household and
niture of said M'Coll, the Lot and Im-
whereon he now resides, two Milch
ner and variety of ready-made Cloathes
Leather, Shoemakers Lasts, &c.
of the Negroes and Land will take place
n House, at 12 o'clock. The Household
Furniture, Cloathes, Shoes, &c. at the
re. *Terms at Sale.*

D. STEPHENSON, } *Assignees.*
M. RYBURN,
WILKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

lle, April 27 - 2t

Lost.

own, on Tuesday the 19th i
in 10 Dollar Bills, mostly o
—Any person who will give
enable the subscriber t
y part of said amount, sha
EVANDE

lle, April 27—3t

Notice.

UBSCRIBER having obtain
y Court of Cumberland, L
on the estate of Rachael Wi
s notice, to all those who ar
ed, to make payment. All t
ed is indebted are requeste
of their claims to the subsc
thin the time prescribed by
be plead in bar.
SAMUEL WILLIA

1825.—12-6t

Notice.

EAS HINTON & BRAME,
etersburg, and State of V
me in Trust, for purposes
eir property in the State of
ll as all debts due them in said
est all persons indebted to t
e forward and pay their r
or my agent John Hinton,
to settle all accounts, and re
ceived by him. Further ind
, as the situation of the conc
e close.
EDWARD WATKIN

g, 15th March, 1825.—12-

Fear Navigation Co

NT to a resolution of the S
Annual Meeting, A. D. 18
, that the next Annual Me
rs of the Cape Fear Navigati
den at the Town House in
the 3d day of June next; a
e of the proprietors, or th
quested.
ROBERT STRANGE,

lle, April 20—11-tf

Sales at Auction

ES & HOUSEHOLD FUR
econd Floor of the Auct
day, May 6th, a large
ment of *Household and Kitch*
onsisting of Sideboards, So
ressing, Breakfast and Tea
Dining Tables, with ends, Ch
Beds and Bedsteads, Beddi
ooking Glasses, Carpets &c.
likely *NEGRO SLAVES*, M
Terms at Sale.
By order of the Trustees,
WILLKINGS

lle, April 20, 1825—11 2w

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Faye
on the night of the 18th
last, a SORREL HORSE,
years old, upwards of 15 ha
his face, and is a little hip-sho
ken, a saddle and bridle, partly
e reward will be paid for the
e, bridle and saddle to me, or t
Fayetteville. THOS. D.
Cumberland County, N. C.
n. 18—99-tf

pany.
ckholders,
3, *Notice is*
ing of the
on Company
Fayetteville,
which time
ir represen-
President.

NITURE.
on Store,
d general
a FURNI
as, Toilets,
Tables, se-
irs, double
g, Mantel
n, Women
CO.
ioneers.

tteville,
December
bout five
ds high,
en, had
new.
delivery
Mr. M
VIS.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF LOVE.

The influence of love is not the same on every mind. While it drives some to melancholy and madness, it operates as a powerful tonic on other minds; to it we owe some of the finest poetry in our language; indeed, it is almost passing into a maxim, 'take love from a poet and you break the finest cord in his harp." A slight from a fair one; a fit of jealousy, or an absolute rupture is very butter to the poet's brains; a happy bird may sing sweetly, but the pained one's lays are the most touching.

In the days of romance and chivalry, when every spear and lance bore the memento of some lady's love; and hearts were tilted for in the tournament and on the battle field, there was doubtless more ostentation than sincerity. And they mistake who hold up that age as the golden age of love; it was only the age of gallantry. The present surpasses it, because, with as much beauty, it possesses a greater share of modesty and virtue, and these are the only true bases upon which real affection rests. The Arum Dracurculus is more beautiful than the lily, but who would prefer the poisoned though georgeously decorated plant, to the sweet and simple flower of the vally.

Nor is the influence of love the same on both sexes. Man feels strongly and fervidly—Woman, tenderly and warmly. Man plays and sports with his passions: Woman cherishes them. Man feels in a measure his independence even in love, and looks through the strong ties in which he is bound, into the world, bids his eye feast on other beauties, and his heart dwell on other charms. Woman devotes herself to live or die in silence, if her vows are wasted.* If the passion is most powerful in man, it is most enduring in woman. At last, after all that we have read and felt, when reason is exhausted and reflection has spent itself, the influence of love remains upon the hearts of men, a mysterious problem, unsolved, impenetrable.

*This writer had not heard of the late prosecutions for breaches of marriage promises.

Affability.—In order to render ourselves affable in society, we should correct every appearance of harshness in our behavior.—That courtesy should distinguish our demeanor, which springs, not so much from studied politeness, as from a mild and gentle heart. We should follow the customs of the world in matters indifferent; but stop when they become sinful. Our manners ought to be simple and natural, and of course they will be engaging. Affectation is certain deformity—But forming themselves on fantastic models, and vying with one another in every reigning folly, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end in being vicious and immoral.—*Blair.*

Selfishness.—The selfish man is shut out from all that gives grace and value to life, all that makes life a blessing; for what is existence worth to him who has no man's confidence, no man's sympathy, no man's love!

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of May next, the following Lots of Land.

One improved Lot on Dick Street, formerly the residence of Gen. Thomas Davis, dec'd.

One unimproved Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front, 100 feet back, joining Mac Rae and Wright.

275 acres of land, lying on the Newbern road, 3 miles from town, joining Cade and others.

10 acres of land, lying beyond Mallett's bridge.

The sale of the above property will be absolute at whatever price it will bring. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given; bonds with approved security and mortgage on the premises will be required; bonds to bear interest from the day of sale.

WM. B. MEARES,
JNO. WALKER,
JAS. ALVES,
T. O. DAVIS,
J. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1825—9-tds.

Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having business to transact with either of the Banks in this place, may have it promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, by applying to BEVERLY ROSE.

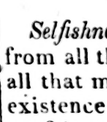
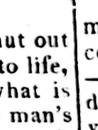
Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825.—11-6w

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the more tender of parents, though even to remember be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal; would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness?—No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, are softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety; or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave!—the grave!—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment! From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him!

But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy;—there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene. The bed of death, with all its stifled griefs—its noiseless attendance—its mute, watchful assiduities. The last testimonies of expiring love! The feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh! how thrilling!—pressure of the hand. The last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence. The faint, faultering accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being, who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition!

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet;—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret;—but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living. *Irvine.*

Speculation.—Shortly after the arrival of the Crisis in New York, which appears to have formed the *crisis* in the speculating fever, a trig little Frenchman arrived at our landing in the Fulton, having been dispatched from the *knowing* ones in New York to take in the flats at Providence and Boston. The little Frenchman had almost rapped his knuckles off upon the top of his snuff box in his eagerness to reach Providence before the dispatch, Linnæus, and as soon as the boat touched the wharf, he sprung on shore and hastened into the first store he arrived at on Water-street. "Monsieur, Sair!" says the little Frenchman, with all the eager gesticulations of his country, and trembling in the anticipation of the immense profits he was about to realize—"Sair! haf you anee cottang and Kaffaa?" "Yes!" "Vel! den I tak him all! va you ax?"—*Providence Journal.*

A jury in the District Court at Philadelphia lately gave a verdict of five thousand five hundred dollars damages, in a case of seduction. This was as much as the defendant was supposed to be worth.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

UNIVERSITY.

It is pretty well known, that, ever since the establishment of the Professorship of Rhetorick and Logick in the University of North-Carolina, an opinion has prevailed, in the minds of some, of how many it were not easy to say, that it is a Professorship wholly unnecessary, incurring a useless expense to the funds of the institution. If nothing has been said publicly before this in explanation, it was not from a disposition to retreat from the subject, as standing upon weak and untenable ground, but because a hope was indulged that such an opinion would probably cease, as time should afford opportunity of more particular inquiry and knowledge of the circumstances. I remembers, however, the expected conviction has not yet resulted, and it can scarcely appear obtrusive now, to present such an exhibition of the business done in the University, as will shew, that the Professorship of which we speak is indispensible. For this purpose I shall commence with a list of the professorships, and they are—1. The Professorship of Languages; 2. That of Mathematics; 3. The Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; 4. The Professorship of Moral Philosophy; and 5. That of Rhetorick and Logick.

The professors of Languages, Mathematics and Chemistry, are each exclusively employed upon the branch of science, from which his office takes its name. This is the practice received in Colleges and Universities, both in America and in Europe.—It is always fully understood, on the part of Professors, when they received their appointments. It is a correct practice, because each of the Departments should and will call for the ability and the assiduous industry of any occupant, whoever he may be. In the present advanced state of the sciences, the utmost attainments practicable through the whole of life, will be far short of the fullness of their respective subjects, and every attainment augments the accomplishments of the Professor, and adds to his skill as an instructor. This is said, not only of the Professors here, but wherever they exist, and it is upon this idea that all Colleges proceed. On this subject it must be needless to enlarge. All, it is presumed, will readily admit, that the Professor of Languages is to be occupied in acquiring and giving instruction in the Latin and Greek languages; that the Professor of Mathematics has the science of Mathematics for his province; and that Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, are the subjects to which are to be appropriated the time and the labours of the Chemical Professor. Now if we look through the plan of Education adopted by the Board of Trustees, and this paper has always been open to the inspection of all, it will appear that instruction must be given also on the following branches of learning: 1. Moral Philosophy; 2. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; 3. Rhetorick, and practical Elocution; 4. Chronology; 5. Political Economy; 6. Logick; 7. Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of the Mind. To this mass of subjects must be further added, 8. The services of the Pulpit; 9. The superintendence of the Institution, and what must be inseparably connected with it, much correspondence and much interruption of time from various causes, acting with the greater disadvantage, because the particulars never can be specified or anticipated.

If it be asked, why Natural Philosophy and Astronomy are introduced into this list of remaining studies, since these would seem properly to belong to the Professor of Mathematics, the explanation is this, that the different subjects of Natural Philosophy are actually taught by the Professor of Mathematics, as far as he has, with the utmost diligence and exertion, been able to bring them within such time as he can possibly allow to them. Accordingly, the Professor has succeeded in comprehending within the sphere of his instruction, all, except the subject of Optics, and that of Astronomy.

I might here stop, after such an enumeration, which is in no sense swelled beyond the strict limits of the truth, the evidences of which, as I have said, are and ever have been open to all, and I might rest the determination of the question, "Whether an assistant be reasonable and necessary or not?" upon the bare inspection of the quantity and the distracting diversity of business that must fall upon the superintendent, if he alone be expected to perform the whole of it. To any one who is at all acquainted with the nature of such occupation, it might be referred with confidence, Whether two persons, who should divide their time and their minds among the nine remaining objects, were either of them likely to hold a sinecure office? Is it a reality, that the Professorship, which takes one half of this business from off the hands of the superintendent, is totally useless, and that it incurs an expense upon the funds of the Institution, for which scarcely the shadow of a pretext can be found?

Some one will perhaps be ready to say, that though there be indeed a great many subjects recounted, yet they succeed one another through the year, and are not all carried on at the same time. But without entering into particulars, must it not still be evident, that whatever time be requisite for one half of the business, must be doubled to supply enough for the whole? To the superintendent, four different sorts of business, at least, are constantly and cotemporaneously necessary through every week of the year, and if there be no assisting Professor, these must be still further multiplied. And is there no real disadvantage to the instructor, who, on one day, is prosecuting one branch of science, and on the next another, and even two different branches on the same day, and after a certain number of days have elapsed, has these replaced by another set of studies wholly different, until, in the course of the year, he has had his mind and his exertions directed upon eight different branches of science, while through the whole, he has been necessarily subject to interruptions and avocations, irreducible to calculation, and not to be foreseen, though experience has long shown that they must occur. This surely is not chargeable with exaggeration, for by looking back to the details, the proof is set before the eye in the shape of facts. Can it be at all strange, if in such a parcelling out of time among different objects, no system of Lectures can be digested, and finally prepared, upon even one of the various branches of science thus heaped together, upon the reading, the investigation, and the matured composition of one man? Such are not the circumstances in which the Lectures of the respectable Colleges in America, to say nothing of those in Europe, prepare the systems, which we receive from them as the text book of our Classes. Little as we are apt to think of the preparations for the pulpit, these alone are amply sufficient to occupy the whole mind and time of one individual, especially in the peculiar circumstances we are now contemplating.—And this brings before our view a part of the subject, in respect to which some one will probably stop short and say, As to the services of the pulpit, there is no necessity for any one to engage in them further than he chooses, and therefore they are improperly adduced as a part of the business falling upon the superintendent, or upon any member of the Faculty. Let us then deduct this article from the specification, and we may still see that there is a plenty of employment for two Professors, while, upon this supposition, the sound of the Gospel is never to be heard within the walls of our College. But let us reflect a little how, and ask the question, Whether the people of North-Carolina, or of any other State, are prepared to say, that they wish their sons to be educated and prepared for the world, without the means of religious instruction? May we not venture unreservedly to affirm, that the moment any College among them shall be left without religion, nay further, without Christianity, faithfully taught by men who really believe in it themselves, that moment it will lose the confidence and support of all but a very few. Upon the very suggestion of such a subject, would not the great body of the people declare, by a breath effused with all the warmth of the heart, the force of a determined mind, the light of earnestness kindled in the eye, the deep concern of parental affection, and the conviction of a correct patriotism, that though you should offer them gratuitously for their children, all the knowledge that men can give, if it be not united and tempered with sound morals, founded in christian sentiment and christian principles, they would turn away from it, as from that, which, instead of a blessing, might, in all probability, prove a curse to themselves and to the community? What else should we expect, but that a Christian people will have their children educated in Christian principles? Religion takes too deep a hold upon the human heart, to be disregarded, when the well-being, both present and eternal, of its dearest objects are to be consulted and secured. Even the unbeliever, though unwilling himself to submit to its restraints, its sacrifices and responsibilities, sees in these very restraints and sacrifices, that if there be not here, there is no where else, a pledge for the moral character and stedfast virtue of his children.

And what if it be true that the difference of denominations among christians, presents difficulties in the way of uniting religious sentiments with education, in our public seminaries? Is it not an infinitely greater evil to have the youth of a country educated without any religion at all? If there be any who lay so much stress upon modes of christian worship, as to make them of greater consequence in their estimation, than the direct address of the gospel to the heart, with a reliance that it shall, like the fire and the hammer, be made to break the flinty rock in pieces, this is happily the sentiment of very few in comparison with those who are of a different opinion.—This is said upon the supposition, that the youth who resort to our public seminaries, are likely to be influenced in regard to the denomination they will prefer, by the opinions and persuasions of their instructors. To speak with respect to our own case, if even the appearance of an attempt has ever been witnessed in a member of this Faculty, to attach a bias or to give an impulse to the mind of a student towards any denomination of christians, it is competent for the one who has been thus tried to testify the fact. In the circumstances in which we are placed this is a fearful challenge, but so confident are we, that we present ourselves fearlessly to the charge. It is hoped we have more enlarged and exalted objects before us, than that of prevailing with the young to admit christianity into their hearts, only after the manner of some particular sect. Our object has ever been to imbue their minds with the charity, the equity, the purity, and the redeeming influence of the gospel. If by the blessing of Heaven we can succeed in this, it is our most firm belief, that with whatever denomination of christians they may prefer to connect themselves, the utmost attainable certainty is secured, that they shall become happy, respectable, prosperous, and useful in the world, and in every future period of their being. In this conviction we are not singular. It is the same which reigns through the great body of this and every christian people. It is the sentiment they feel whenever they are brought to the question, What is the education we could wish to give our children, on whom all our affections and solicitudes are concentrated? Through this sentiment it is easy to comprehend the result of all the experiments ever made, or now making, to educate the youth of a christian people in institutions excluding all the motives and principles of christianity, or where no means are furnished for incorporating with the knowledge communicated, that also which interests and enlightens the understanding through the conscience and the affections.

If these views be correct, if they exhibit the only solid basis upon which the usefulness and prosperity of our University can be erected, no dispensation is left to us from supplying the service of the pulpit, and the means of christian education to the youth of the country. Towards these services the Professor of Mathematics contributes one discourse in a month, and it is doubtless all that he can properly engage to do, consistently with the other duties which he is bound to fulfil. It follows that the remainder must be united with the eight other subjects of instruction already enumerated, and the whole must devolve upon the superintendent, unless a successor be appointed without delay to the auxiliary Professorship, the necessity of which has been so long questioned, and by some so confidently denied.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Chapel Hill, April 18, 1825.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9.—tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

FOREIGN

FROM HAVRE.

New York ... *April* 23.

The Paris papers by the Mo... tano, are to the 24th, and the Havre to the 25... in March inclusive. The extracts they co... ntain from the London papers have been ar... ticipated.

Metternich, the Austrian A... mbassador, was to leave Paris for Milan o... the 10th inst. His wife died on the 19th... March.

The report of a secret treat... between Russia and Spain is contradicted... in the St. Petersburgh Gazette. Mr. Strat... ford Canning, the British minister, is sai... to have been obliged to wait eight days, ... after his arrival in the Russian capital, ... efore he could obtain an audience of Alex... nder.

Recent accounts from Leghorn s... ate, that Patras actually capitulated to the ... Greeks on the 5th February. The Turkish ... governme... Janissaries, by introducing a new system ... among them, which, it was expected, would ... occasion a serious revolt. The Divan ... affects not to credit the accounts of the la... e successes of the Greeks.

Ferdinand is said to have ordered a new levy of 70,000 men between the ages ... of 16 and 40, without having the means t... arm and equip them.

The King of Naples, on the 22d Fe... ruary, decreed a general Amnesty, (with ... ome exceptions) for the political offences ... om-mitted by his subjects, in August, 1820.

The King of Sweden has adopted ... ea-sures for the melioration of prisons and ... pri-son discipline.

From the National Gazette.

The official Gazette of Bogota, of the 2... th February, contains an article (which is ... s-cribed to the Columbian Secretary of F... ic-eign affairs) on an intended Amphictyon... s Congress at Panama. The objects of th... e Congress are affirmed to be twofold—som... affecting belligerents exclusively, and oth... ers common to belligerents and neutrals. ... They are thus stated:

Objects for the belligerents exclusively.

1. To form, or renovate in the most solemn manner, the perpetual close league between all the new American states against Spain. 2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their cause, and their system of policy towards the other Powers of Christendom. 3. To enter into a Convention of Navigation and Commerce between them all as allies and confederates. 4. To decide with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all should combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke; and, in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each should furnish. 5. To take measures for carrying the war in concert to the seas and coasts of Spain.—6. To determine whether those measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine isles.

Objects common to belligerents and neutrals.

1. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the United States concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns. 2. To settle, in concert, disputed principles of the law of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing upon which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American Power.

The writer of the Bogota article thinks that the United States, and the other American Powers similarly circumstanced, will not refuse to depute representatives to the Panama Congress, in order to deliberate and act as to the latter series of objects.—We shall not undertake to say what ought to be the decision of our government on this point, but we are sure there are weighty obstacles to compliance, and we are, moreover, free to confess, that we do not consider the new American States as quite ripe for the arrangements in question. It would be easier to co-operate with the Congress, if no special belligerent ends were in view.

"Friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none!" Let the people of South America manage their own concerns in their own way, as we hope the United States will ever do.—*Ed. Ob.*

FROM ST. THOMAS AND PORTO RICO.

Charleston, April 27.

By Capt. Watson, of the brig *Hunter*, arrived this morning, we learn that 3 or 4 Pirates had been taken at St. Thomas, and that a gallows had been erected for their execution, but it was generally thought they would be pardoned.

Captain Watson also informs us, that previous to his leaving St. Thomas he heard of the Pirates that were carried into Porto Rico having been shot, but did not learn the exact number. Our readers will recollect that 11 of them were captured in a decoy sloop fitted out by the crew of the U. S. schr. *Grampus*, Lieut. Sloat—they belonged to a piratical sloop that was driven ashore at the East end of Porto Rico—twenty-five more were taken in the south part of the Island. It is presumed that they have all expiated their crimes, as the Governor of St. John's had pledged himself to Lieut. Sloat to have them speedily executed.

Part of a French fleet had made its appearance off St. Thomas several times, the object of which was not known.

The produce of the Island was very high—and American produce much depressed. Rice $3 ¼ a 3½; Flour $6.—*Ch. Pat.*

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdt. John D. Sloat, commanding United States Schr. Grampus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Thomas, 5th April, 1825.

"Under date of the 19th March, I had the honour to inform you that I had visited St. John's, Porto Rico, for the purpose of offering our testimony against the pirates that made their escape from the vessel on the south side of that Island, when the Captain General assured me that these miscreants should have summary justice.

On my arrival at this place yesterday, I had the satisfaction to receive information that all who made their escape from the vessel (eleven) were shot on Wednesday the 30th ult. They all, except one, met their fate in the most hardened manner, the celebrated Cofrecinas refused to be blindfolded, saying that he himself had murdered at least three or four hundred persons, and it would be strange if by this time he should not know how to die. From his and other confessions, twenty-eight others have been taken, and seventeen are to be executed in a few days, and the remainder in a short time after.

Those already executed have been beheaded and quartered, and their parts sent to all the small ports round the Island to be exhibited. This capture is thought by the Government of the Island to be of the greatest importance; and it is believed, from the number taken and convicted, that it will be for a long time a complete check to piracies about that Island."

From the Ohio Gazette.

THE INSIDE OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Editor: I read in your paper of yesterday, an account of a British ship having lately reached a higher south latitude than Cook, or any other navigator before has been known to do, and yet was unobstructed by ice, and nothing appeared to hinder proceeding onward.—I feel confident, and have long since published my opinion, that the concave countries can be reached with facility by proceeding southwardly in any of the southern ..., and particularly from the Indian Ocean.—Ought not this partial confirmation of my doctrines to encourage Mr. Gray or Mr. Girard, to incur the expenses of a suitable exploring outfit towards the south, both for fishing and discovering? Either of whom could, I presume, meet the expense without endangering their prosperity. According to my system, it is highly probable that a ship properly directed on such an errand, would reach a country where the inhabitants are concave antipode to those of the exterior tropical regions, which country may be coasted quite around the concave, along a circle of 20,000 miles in circumference, and a great part abounding in tropical productions, and the seas so free from dangerous storms, as to be every where navigable by steam-boats; and if, as is probable, the concave lands are much chequered by such channels as Parry found, so far as he penetrated, then the ships might pass through Cook's Inlet: and thus establish our claim, by right of discovery; and extend our commerce and fisheries, in immeasurable extent.

I believe I could pilot such an expedition out, in any material degree, missing a proper course. Respectfully,

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

From the Albany Argus, of April 22.

The Legislature of this State adjourned ... o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a session of 108 days, during which, 326 bills were passed, among which were those for the incorporation of 3 banks and 18 insurance companies. Some notion of the extent of our legislation may be obtained by the fact that about 1000 bills were reported in both houses, besides the multitude of motions, resolutions, &c. most of which were more or less acted upon. The last session of the Legislature adjourned on the 12th day of April.

The appropriations during the present session, for purposes of Local and General Improvement, independently of any small sums for the construction of roads, but including in the final appropriations for the northern and western canals, amounted to about one million of dollars. Among the important works upon which these sums are authorized to be expended, are the following: The Cayuga and Seneca canal, by which the navigation between the Seneca lake and the Erie canal will be rendered perfect, $150,000. The improvement of the navigation of the Oswego river, $160,000. Draining the Cayuga marshes, &c. $80,000. The completion of the Feeder at Glen's Falls, $40,000. The survey of 17 canal routes, $12,500. And an appropriation for the survey of a State Road from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

In the Legislature of New York a bill has passed the Senate, by 22 votes to 10, directing the survey of *seventeen* Canal routes!—The state of New York will take care not to be outdone in liberal enterprize. As extensively commercial, and destined to be as populous and wealthy as Holland, she seems disposed to emulate even the multitude of her Canals. No Government has ever before undertaken, by one act of legislation, to trace out the courses of seventeen Canals.

100,000 *Dollars.*—The case of Clarke vs. the corporation of Washington, for the recovery of the $100,000 prize in the "Grand National Lottery," was lately determined at Alexandria *against the plaintiff.* This, as the man says in the Play, "may be *law*, but hang me if it's *justice.*" For, according to our way of thinking, if the above mentioned Corporation were not bound for the acts of D. Gillespie, "*agent for the managers*," then never was any principal responsible for the doings of any substitute in this world of ours.

Pet. Int.

Washington City, April 25.

Southern National Road.—At the request of a subscriber, we have made inquiry on the several points which follow, and obtained from the proper authority the information annexed to each, viz:

1. What is the first route to be surveyed for the contemplated National Road from Washington to New Orleans? *Answer.* The Metropolitan Route—that which passes through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in the survey or reconnoissance of which the Board of Engineers is now engaged.

2. Do the Engineers go in a body examining one route at a time, or do they go in detachments, examining different routes at the same time? *Answer.* In abody, examining one route at a time.

3. Will they certainly examine the *Western* or Upper route, being the present post road from Washington to New Orleans? and, if so, when? *Answer.* It will be examined, but not at the present season. The Board will, on its return to Washington, examine the *Middle* route; which examination, with that on which they are now engaged, will, it is supposed, be completed before the winter sets in, and the third, or Western route, will be examined next season.

4. Is it supposed the Board will report in time for Congress to act upon the next session—or when? *Answer.* It is presumed not, because the surveys or examinations will not have been completed. *When* Congress will act upon the subject, will of course depend upon what may be the disposition of Congress in reference to Internal Improvements generally, and to this Road in particular.

It may be proper to add, that the arrangements for the survey of this road were made by the late administration, and have not been changed by the present.—*Nat. Int.*

Augusta, April 23.

Steam-Boat Disaster.—We are exceedingly sorry to announce the destruction of the new and elegant Steam-Boat Henry Shultz. She arrived here yesterday morning from Charleston, with a valuable cargo, and before discharging any considerable part of it, she was discovered about three o'clock in the afternoon, to be on fire. On the alarm being given, our firemen and citizens repaired with their accustomed promptitude to the place of danger—on reaching the wharf they were informed that a quantity of powder was on board and stowed away not far from where the fire was raging: they were prevented therefore from rendering the assistance they wished to afford, and the fire progressed till it reached the powder, which went off with a dreadful explosion, and tore the upper part of the boat to pieces—the hulk soon after sunk to the bottom. By the explosion of the powder, Captain Lubbock, who was standing on the wharf, was knocked down, but not, we are gratified to learn, seriously injured; another person, we are told, had his arm broken—these were the only personal injuries sustained. Some part of the cargo was blown into the river, and many articles have been picked up by the boats—the remainder, and such as the fire had not reached, now lies under water, and will perhaps be got out, but with what injury it is impossible to say. The boat is probably totally destroyed, and with it perhaps her valuable machinery. The entire loss must be very considerable—we have heard the cargo estimated at $100,000.

Chronicle.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights last we understand there was a considerable frost here and a more severe one in some parts of the country. Much of the early cotton was cut off by it. Our cotton planting friends will not need a hint from us on the subject of being *careful* of their *cotton seed*—this article has become scarce, and the want of it will be seriously felt in many places. We are informed that a gentleman whose cotton, on his plantation near Louisville, was killed by the frost, sent yesterday from there to the neighborhood of this place for two or three wagon loads of seed to replant his fields, which a day or two before had a promising appearance. We have *been told* that in some places cotton seed will command, by the bushel, nearly or quite double the price of Corn.

Augusta Chronicle, April 23.

A Searching Eye.—During Lent Assizes at York in 1820, Mr. Brougham sat looking intently at a witness who was giving evidence, and whom he was about to cross-examine, which produced the effect attributed to the basilisk; for the poor fellow, after several ineffectual attempts to go on, declared that he could not say another word, unless "that Gentleman," pointing to him, "would take his eyes off him."——We once witnessed a still more striking effect produced by Mr. Daniel Webster. In the trial of an important cause at the United States Circuit Court in Boston, a shuffling witness fell into the hands of Mr. W. for cross-examination. After attempting in vain to bring him to a direct answer, and while he was exhibiting the utmost effrontery and indifference, and parrying the questions of the counsel as if for his own amusement, Mr. Webster paused, and fastening his eye on that of the witness, who seemed paralysed by the look, he exclaimed, "witness, the oath of God is upon you!" The man sunk upon his seat as if a dagger had passed through him, and almost immediately rising, exclaimed "I will tell all!" And he did tell all, and a very different story from the one he had before told.—*Prov. Jour.*

Dead Shot.—Old Dr. Hunter used to say, when he could not discover the cause of a man's sickness, "We'll try this, and we'll try that. We'll shoot into the tree, and if any thing falls, well and good." "Aye," replied a wag, "I fear this is too commonly the case, and in your shooting into the tree, the first thing that generally falls is—the patient."

Baltimore, April 23.

We have received information that the little village of Elkridge Landing, on the Patapsco, seven miles West of Baltimore, was last night laid waste by fire. The town contained *ten* houses, of which, *nine* were destroyed; such being the rapid progress of the flames from house to house, that all exertions to save them were ineffectual. The ruined villagers and families have found prompt shelter under the hospitable protection of the Messrs. Ellicott, Dr. Hopkins, and Mr. Charles Worthington.

Cruelty to Cattle.—The New England Farmer contains a letter from Mr. Peabody, of Salem, on the subject of a disease common among oxen, which is produced by severe beating on the head, in a manner very intelligible to every one acquainted with the anatomy of these animals. There is in each cheek bone of the ox a large irregular cavity, about the range of the teeth, sufficiently capacious to contain half a pint. The external portion of bone covering this cavity is about two lines, or two tenths of an inch in thickness. The internal bones are also thin. This cavity, in a healthy state, is empty. A blow of no great violence may easily break the bone over this cavity, and a slow but fatal disease is the almost inevitable consequence. Even if the bone is only injured, the animal is in danger of suffering seriously from it. Swellings, tumors, &c. usually denote the injury in that part; and if they do not appear until two or three weeks after the blow has been inflicted, the probability is still greater that they will end fatally.

Such a statement as this should be borne in mind by those who have the management of oxen; and it is probable that numerous similar warnings might be given by scientific men, calculated to alarm those who practise cruelty on other kinds of useful and abused animals.

Six hundred journeymen carpenters of Boston have refused to work, until their working time shall be abridged two hours a day. A writer regrets this on the following accounts: 1. The master carpenters can live longer than the journeymen without work. 2. The capitalists can live longer than either without putting up buildings. 3. Other mechanics will flock to Boston for employment. 4. Idleness begets poverty and vice.

The persons engaged in building, the present season, in the City of Boston, have held a meeting, at which H. G. Otis presided, and passed resolves, deprecating the course of the journeymen carpenters, and pledging themselves, rather than that the masters submit to it, to refrain from prosecuting any building during the season.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation offering $300 reward for the apprehending and lodging in any jail, so as he may be brought to justice, the person who murdered Miss Evelina Cunningham, on the 4th inst. We subjoin the following from the Governor's proclamation:

A Description of the supposed Murderer.—A person (name unknown) about 28 or 30 years of age, believed to have a scar on his chin, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, about five feet ten inches high, wore a dark green surtout, black or dark colored pantaloons, black fur hat, nearly new, had a linen knapsack strapped upon his back. The murderer robbed her of her stockings, which were black worsted, and her comb.

A man of the name of Daly was yesterday brought to this city from Prince George's county, where he had been previously examined by the Judges of the Court of that county, supposed to be the murderer of Miss Cunningham. He was committed to prison, and is to undergo a further examination by the Judges of our City Court this morning.

Balt. Morn. Chron. 22d ult.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, that in 1784 an American vessel imported into Liverpool eight bags of cotton, which were seized by one of his majesty's officers of the customs, as supposing they were not the growth of America. In 1823, there were imported into Liverpool from the U. States of America 409,670 bags of cotton.

Coals were first used in England in the reign of Edward I. The smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much that he forbade the use of them by proclamation.

Cobbett has invented a new mode of ascertaining the length of Parliamentary speeches; he has provided himself with a two feet rule, and has measured the speeches of the members for and against the Catholic Association, by this standard. By this rule of admeasurement, he states that the debate occupies 3580 superficial inches, or 13 feet 132 inches, superficial measure; equal to that of a good four post bedstead.

Baltimore Amer.

Joy to our brother! The following editorial notice is from the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette, of the 23d inst. whose Editor, like an honest fellow, desires all his numerous and respectable readers to rejoice in his happiness. We hope he may never have occasion to invite their sympathy in distress:

"'*It is not good that man should be alone.*'—The Editor has the pleasure of informing his numerous and respectable readers, that he has taken a *Partner*, not for one, two, or any term of years, but 'as long as we both shall live'—not for the purpose of assisting in the labors of the Printing-office, but to participate with him in 'life's joys and vicissitudes.'"

He should have given his readers the name of the lady, which would have swelled the tide of congratulations, and perhaps of business, by adding her friends to his. This mode of announcing marriages is new, probably, to most of our readers, but it is the established custom in some countries of Europe, Germany for example, for the parties to announce their own marriages, connecting with it an advertisement of their business, &c.—*Nat. Int.*

OBSERVE...

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY MORNING, M...

We are fast becoming initiate... and *miseries* of the Editorial life... been in hot water all the week... communication of our correspon... berland," in a succeeding col... had one or two highly seasoned ... because they did not "*cut* ... Dr. Sitgreaves would say, we ... lishing. We would that some ... would give us a little variety ... are tired of being scolded at.

Small Pox in Wilmington.—... learn that a case of the small ... red in our sister town. A gen... at that place from Charleston ... tracted the disease in the latter ... sures were immediately taken ... gress, by placing the diseased ... who might take the infection ... house appropriated to that ... shall probably have particulars ... Wilmington paper. There is ... its spreading, at this warm season.

Expedition.—We understand ... Steam Boat Henrietta, which ... at 10 o'clock on the morning of ... landed her passengers at Wil... o'clock on Saturday night.

We bespeak the attention of ... to the article on the first page ... the University of North Carolina ... pen of Dr. Caldwell, President ... tution.

The appointment of Mr. Rob... Minister to Great Britain, which ... announced, has been the subject ... complaint, particularly in Virginia ... selection seems to be very unpopular ... are several presses in that state ... with great ability, whose Editors ... termined to oppose every measure ... administration, and it is not to be ... at that they are displeased with ... ment; but these are not all—some ... also, which advocated his election ... pressed their disapprobation, from ... King's age, his federalism, and ... rence with the internal concerns ... ern states. That Mr. King is ... we consider no good ground of ... him. To ascertain whether a man ... and capable, and true to his country ... not now inquire, to what party ... long? A better feeling now prevails ... and we shall gladly witness his ... efforts, promised in his Inaugural ... to perpetuate this feeling. We ... too much of the acrimony of party ... truding itself into the private circle ... ny friendships dissolved; too much ... that should never have been ... wish again to behold the country ... great political parties. We know ... opinion of many of the first men of ... try, that the existence of parties ... to the proper administration of affairs ... like ours. And it may be so: ... presumption for us to offer an opinion ... ry to that now so generally received ... think, however, that the increasing ... creasing popularity of our institutions ... general prosperity of the country ... admirable administration of the present ... in all its branches, during the last ... in which the old federal party can be ... said to have had an existence. ... far to prove that we may live ... enjoy the blessings of free government ... out the bickerings and animosities ... by party spirit.

But objections to this appointment ... more weighty nature force themselves ... consideration of the Southerner ... it cannot be forgotten, was in the ... the United States, at the period of the ... discussion in relation to the attempt ... tion on Missouri, and he was one of the ... efficient advocates of that odious ... It will be remembered, also, that ... session of Congress, he laid a resolution ... the table of the Senate, to appropriate ... venue arising from the sales of public ... lands, after the extinction of the Indian ... the funded debt for which those lands ... pledged, to the emancipation and ... of such slaves as the laws of the ... States might allow to be emancipated ... is a subject on which the Congress ... United States can have no right to ... the Constitution not having delegated ... right to the Congress, nor prohibited to the ... States. It is a subject which, if ... the consideration of Congress, would ... reanimate the discordant feelings ... by the discussion of the Missouri question ... but will have a much greater and more ... happy influence on the good union ... which binds these United States ...

he whole, though we are far from join- the indiscriminate opposition to the ples and measures of the new adminis- yet, in common with some of its most l friends, we regret that this appoint- has been made.

M ENGLAND.—Our New York papers failed e yesterday. We have borrowed from a e Daily Advertiser of the 28th ult. which Liverpool dates to the 29th March, five days n before received. The cotton market was e for holders, sales being made at 16 pence; bags were sold during the eight preceding We find no political news of importance, ex- Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. is appoint- ster to this country.

Lafayette, we learn from the same paper, ar- New Orleans on the 9th ult.

have been highly gratified for several gs past, with the lectures of Mr. E. A. s, on the beautiful Science of Astrono- Apparently a perfect master of his sub- Mr. Stevens combines with language the ste and beautiful a style of delivery the pleasing, calculated to rivet the atten- the least interested hearer. We would those who have not joined the large which already attends Mr. Stevens's lec- to lose no time in doing so. His lec- n this (Wednesday) evening, on the ory of the Earth, will no doubt be ve- ressing.

citizens of Lincolnton, in this State, Dinner to Mr. Calhoun, Vice Presi- of the United States, on his arrival at Race, on the 16th ult.

Ingham's Letter to his constituents, ly to Mr. Clay, was received by the last It is long, and a press of other duties prevented our reading it. Should we find part of it interesting, we may make some ts in our next.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

e Annual Convention of the Protestant copal Church in this State assembled at ington on the 21st, and adjourned on 4th ult. A friend has politely furnished h the following notice of its Proceed-

e Clergymen, including the Bishop, nineteen Laymen, representing eleven hes, were present. After the organi- of the Convention and celebration of e Service, the Rev. Mr. Wright, of sboro', delivered a Discourse suited to casion, and each morning and evening of ssion. Prayers were offered and a Ser- preached, and the Rite of Confirmation dministered to twenty-nine persons. unday the Bishop held an Ordination, dmitted Mr. C. C. Brainard, recently Vermont, to the Holy Order of Deacons, the Rev. Joseph Pierson, officiating in ington, to that of Priests. Sermon by Bishop, and Presentations of the Candi- by Rev. Messrs. Empie and Mason, (of bern.) The newly organized Parish in borough was received into Union, and the rts from the different Churches afforded for gratitude to "the Great Shepherd Bishop of Souls," "for his continued and watchful providence," and for the ure of success with which he has blessed Ministration of his Word and Sacra- s.

e Convention will next meet at Hills- ugh.—The Sermon by the Bishop is short- be published.

he Rev. Mr. Greene delivered an inter- g Discourse in behalf of the Missionary ety, and a generous contribution was e in aid of its funds.

ndidates for Congress.—We understand Dr. Robert B. Vance is a candidate for ection to Congress, in the Mo[untain] ict. We also understand that Major uel P. Carson James Graham, and Felix ker, Esqs. are likewise candidates for ame post, in that district.

ewis Williams, Esq. is a candidate for ection in the Wilkes district.

en. R. M. Saunders is a candidate for ection in the Caswell district.

. M. Garlin, the late incumbent of the nton district, will, we learn, be opposed is former rival, Lemuel Sawyer, Esq.

hn Long, jr. Esq. of this (Salisbury) dis- , is a candidate for re-election.

ssrs. Edwards and Hall are both, we ve, candidates for re-election in their ective districts.—*Western Carolinian.*

e are authorized to announce Mr. James nt, of this county, as a candidate to re- ent this district in the next Congress of U. S.

e are requested to state that Mr. Josiah hips, of Wake county, is a candidate for ress from that district.

Halifax Free Press.

w Post Office.—A Post Office has lately established at Poplar Hill, Anson coun- N. C. 35 miles N. W. from Cheraw, 8 s west of Wadesboro', N. C. 6 miles from Mc[Connellsville]. Doctor Thomas A. ver, is appointed Post Master.

Cheraw Gazette.

ome of our brother Editors, when speak- of the Geological Survey of this State, represented us as stating that a law has just passed, authorizing Professor Olm- to make this Survey. This is not the fact. act was passed in 1823, and the Profes- (who can only appropriate his Univer- vacations to this object,) has already two Surveys, one in the Western, and ner in the Eastern section of the State. Report of the first, including a view of Plumbago and Magnesian Minerals of e; the Freestone and Coal of Orange Chatham; the great Slate Formation of n, Orange, Randolph and Montgomery; the Gold Formation of Montgomery, An- and Cabarrus,) is in our possession, and shortly be published, by order of the

Board of Agriculture, along with pers on Husbandry and Rural Econ distributed through the State, by the several Agricultural Societies.

Raleigh R

Communications.

FAYETTEVILLE, *April* 30, 1825.

Mr. E. J. HALE:—In the conclu graph of your editorial remarks, int to those memorable resolves of Inde declared by our fellow citizens of burg in 1775, and published in the of the 21st, you say, that the " General Lafayette through this St movement worthy of the descendan men who could adopt such measur a time."

In the Observer of the ensuing w state, that you have been informed t of your readers had taken offence, the words alluded to had been const an assertion, that no others in No lina were capable of conceiving and ing so much as the people of Mec a construction, you say, that they admit of. Now, Mr. Editor, your re flection, and good sense, must conv that the above lines are calculated an impression on the minds of pers quainted with the facts, that the es was performed "*through the Sta* Mecklenburg troop alone; recollect *through*, the only definition you can give it, is from one end, or side, to t Now, if the Mecklenburg troop di cort General Lafayette from the line to the South Carolina line, o they did not perform the duty *thr* State.

It is only with a view of correctin *inadvertence* that I make this statem from 8 miles beyond this place to th Carolina line, the escort duty was pe by the Cumberland Flying Artillery Ayer's Battalion of Artillery, under mand of Capt. James Townes, with dit to themselves and town, will app the following extract of a letter fro the State Escort to his friend in this "I was much gratified with the fine appearance of the Cumberland Fly tillery, their gentlemanly behaviour, alacrity with which they accompanied Lafayette beyond the State line; my feelings were more highly excited remembrance of my former connexi Fayetteville, and the associations whi vidual names forced upon my mind extreme politeness, too, of the Comma the Corps, in supplying my wants a arduous day's journey, made an imp on my mind, and called forth some wa marks upon the excellent behaviour Military Escort. Observations of this made on my return to Fayetteville and in answer to enquiries relative to th ney."

The publication of this is due to the bers of that Company; they perform than one half of the Escort duty to our and it is nothing more than just, that good conduct on that service should be known to the citizens of the State, no standing the efforts that have apparently made to keep them behind the scenes the circulation of the Observer was co to the limits of the town, probably this ference would be unnecessary; but shall etteville, so long celebrated for the mi ardour and public spirit of her citizen forgotten, and receive no share of th plause she is so justly entitled to? I am ling to award to our enterprising and pat brethren of Mecklenburg all the honor praise they merit for their activity in ra a company for that especial occasion, an the zeal and patriotism with which they formed their part of the Escort, but I do not think that their movements shoul so grossly misrepresented.

But to proceed, you say, that at the ment of writing that article, the Fayette Flying Artillery never, in the most re manner, entered into your thoughts; tha your mind was so completely engrossed the noble deeds of the chivalrous son Mecklenburg, that the citizens of Fayette escaped your notice. Was it possible, Editor, to separate the two, to speak of the vices of the one without the association of other? That any service or act connected the journey of our honored Guest through State could employ your mind and pen w out calling into notice the Military Compa of this Town, who contributed so much only to the credit of the Town, but of State? particularly the Escort, without th ing of the Corps that performed that from this place to the South Carolina li Is it fair, is it just, is it reasonable, Mr. tor, that you should pass encomiums on services of the Company of a distant C ty, and never in the most remote manne use your own expression) think of the zens of your own town? Shall the meri ous, by a determined silence on your par deprived of the honor of that share of Escort duty, to which they are so justly titled? No, Mr. Editor, "render unto C the things which are Cæsar's.

CUMBERLAN

We shall submit a few remarks on the above cle, which we publish for the purpose of convi all persons who are or have been offended wi (we trust they are not numerous,) of the since our desire to do equal and exact justice to all

After quoting some of our words, Cumberlan "that the above lines are calculated to make pression on the minds of persons unacquainte the facts, that the escort duty was perf "*through the State*," by the Mecklenburg tr lone." Now, who was to see the offensive wo those who were acquainted with every fact have long since informed the public, through lumns of the Observer, that the Mecklenburg met General Lafayette (by the by, we shall n him this week's paper,) that they met the Ge Raleigh, (we should have said in the neighb of that place, for it was two miles beyond—

some pa- omy, and means of

gister.

1825. ing para- oductory pendence Mecklen- Observer escort of te was a ts of the s at such

eek, you at a few and that rued into th Caro- perform- lenburg; would not ason, re- nce you, to make ns unac- ort duty by the the word ossibly e ther. not es- Virginia course ugh the

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arti- cing n us, ty of en. says, n im- i with rmed oop a- ls but We he co- troop t send eral at hood *Quere:*

Shall we not have a bulletin from the Mecklenburg troop for such a *gross misrepresentation* of their movements?) The public has been informed, also, that the Mecklenburg troop arrived in this place with the General, and, after remaining here a day or two, that they departed for their homes. Now who, after seeing all this, as all the readers of the Observer no doubt did, could be impressed with a belief that the Mecklenburg troop had escorted Gen. Lafayette from one end or side of the State to the other? If we had some Cumberland at our elbow, to scrutinize our articles, we might, perhaps, be able to make them perfect. But, while we are dependent on our own poor talents alone, the readers of the Observer must still expect to find inaccuracies in it. They are what all printers are guilty of, and ever will be.

Let us now examine whether the movements of the Mecklenburg troop have been "so grossly misrepresented?" They formed a corps for the express purpose of escorting General Lafayette *through the State*. Their services for that purpose were accepted. When the General came, it was so suddenly that notice could not be given in time for them to meet him at the Virginia line. After they did meet him they accompanied him to this town; when, in consequence of the determination of the Fayetteville troop to escort the Guest to the South Carolina line, they left him, and proceeded to their homes. They were on this duty about 17 days, in extremely unpleasant weather, and sometimes with wretched accommodations. The Fayetteville troop were on duty about 5 days. We state these facts, not for the purpose of drawing down on our devoted head the ire of another Cumberland, but to shew that, in giving the Mecklenburg troop credit for unequalled patriotism, we have "grossly misrepresented" no one.

At the same time, we are sure that the Fayetteville troop would have done any thing in their power, and no doubt *did* all in their power, to show their respect for the Nation's Guest.

The last paragraph of the above article may have impressed some of its readers with a belief that a doubt was implied of the truth of the remarks made in the last Observer. For the purpose of doing away such a belief on the minds of those to whom we are not known, we state that the author, on our application, disclaimed any intention to convey such an impression, and he has moreover stated to us that he did not believe we had any intention to detract from the merit of any one in the remarks we have made. In a corresponding spirit we express our unfeigned regret, if any thing we may ever have said have had that effect. We make no claim to infallibility; we may have erred; but we *do* lay claim to purity of intention, in all our conduct as a public journalist.

In conclusion, we put it to the candid determination of our readers, whether it be reasonable to suppose that the Editor of this paper—deriving but a small portion of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg, and a very large portion of it from the citizens of this town; having no acquaintance with a great majority of the Mecklenburg troop, and knowing and esteeming many of the members of the Fayetteville troop, with some of whom he was and is in the habit of daily intercourse—could be prompted, either by interest or inclination, to laud the one and detract from the other? In other words, to "grossly misrepresent the actions of either?

Having received an answer to the communication of "A quiet Citizen," justice requires that we publish both. They follow:

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR, Finding it impossible to sleep last night for the noise that was made in the street, the following queries suggested themselves: which I propose for the solution of your readers.

1. What was night given us for, but to sleep in?

2. Have not all those sober people who wish to go to sleep in reasonable time and to rise early in the morning, a right to do so?

3. Is it possible to enjoy this right when drums are beaten thro' the town at midnight?

4. Have those who choose to stay awake at night and sleep in the morning a right to impose the fashion upon others?

5. Ought such things to be allowed by the magistrates of any well regulated town?

A QUIET CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The "Quiet Citizen" of Fayetteville, (who takes such great offence at the amusement of a band of musicians who occasionally perform for the gratification of themselves, or the amusement of the citizens who are not quite so sleepily inclined,) had better take a good dose of Opium previous to his refreshing himself with a nap, in order not to be disturbed by those noisy fellows.—Notwithstanding this "Quiet Citizen's" dislike to music, we hope that the band will continue to serenade us occasionally.—For who but a sloven or a sluggard would not sacrifice a few minutes of repose to hear the melodies of a band of musicians while passing under his window? In my humble opinion he that would not is a person of little taste or refinement; and is, as above stated, a sluggard and a sloven.

A FRIEND TO MUSIC.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Joseph Arey to Miss Selina C. Staiert, daughter of Mr. Sebastian Staiert, all of this place.

On the 29th ult. in Richmond county, by the Rev. Mr. Mac Intyre, Col. Alexander Shaw to Miss Sarah Mac Intosh, daughter of George Mac Intosh, Esq.

In Wake county, on Thursday last, by 'Squire Busby, Mr. William Nelson to Miss Winnifred Collins, of Wake.—[*Communicated.*

DIED,

On the 25th ult. aged 63, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Magdalene Mary Toomer, relict of the late Henry Toomer, Esq. of this town. The life of Mrs. Toomer was uniform and consistent, useful and exemplary, in all the relative and social duties. The unvarying testimony of the community in which she resided during her whole life, warrants us in paying this tribute to her worth. We may add, with truth, that she was a *Christian* with all the graces which belong to that character.—Her memory will long be cherished by her family, and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Wilm. Recorder.*

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—Steam Boat Henrietta, with 42 boxes and trunks dry goods; 3 hhds. and 13 bbls. sugar; 4 hhds. molasses; 8 bags coffee; 67 bbls. and 1 hhd. brandy; 50 kegs nails, 12 crates crockery; a quantity of porter, glass, leather, ginger and lemons.

Tow Boat Eliza Neale, with 1560 bus. salt.

Steam boat North Carolina, with 2103 bushels salt; 7 hhds. molasses; 1 hhd. sugar; 2 bags coffee; 8 kegs nails, and other articles.

Tow boat Com. Perry, with 2727 bus. salt.

DEPARTED—Steam boat Henrietta, with 61 bales cotton, 36 bbls. flour, 7 boxes, &c.

Notice This!

A NOTE OF HAND drawn by A. & D. McRae, in favor of John McRae, formerly of Sneedsboro', Anson county, for the sum of one thousand eighty-three dollars and ten cents, payable six months after date, and made 10th October, 1817, was sometime since accidentally destroyed by fire. The public are directed not to trade for, or receive in payment the said claim; and the makers are cautioned against paving it to any person but myself, as I have not received any value for the same.

ALEXANDER McRAE,
Agent for JOHN McRAE.

Robeson county, April 26, 1825.—13-3t.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ALLENS' OFFICE, 166 Market st. BALTIMORE, May 2, 1825.

☞ The heretofore great demand for Tickets and Shares in the NEW AND POPULAR

Grand State Lottery, No. 4,

Still continues, which will shortly produce a scarcity of Tickets, and, consequently, *a rise.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance should, without delay, forward their orders for Tickets. A few days delay will deprive them of the opportunity of obtaining a chance for the Prizes in this Lottery, which is so arranged that the purchaser of two Tickets or Shares, one an Odd, the other an Even number, must get at least one Prize, and so in proportion for a greater number. ☞ In this Lottery persons are not obliged to take a given number of Tickets to insure a certain number of Prizes. The adventurer may take 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or more, as he pleases; one half of the number must be Prizes.

All in One Day

And Positively on the 18th day of this Month.

The Prizes are:

☞ $20,000
☞ 10,000
☞ 5,000

5 of $1,000, 4 of 500, 2 of 100, &c.

TICKETS, $5 | QUARTERS, $1 25
HALVES, 2 50 | EIGHTHS, 62

To be had in a variety of Numbers, Odd or Even, at

ALLENS'

Lottery & Exchange Office, 166, Market-Street,

Where were sold and paid, the $20,000, 8 of 1,000 and 4 of 500, in the last State Lottery. ☞ And where, in a former State Lottery was sold the Great Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars;

And where a greater amount of Capital Prizes have been *sold and paid, all drawn in one day,* than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (*post paid,*) or by private conveyance, inclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. Address

S. & M. ALLEN, *Baltimore.*

Town Militia!

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a muster of the Company on Saturday the 7th inst. at the Court House, precisely at 9 o'clock, equipped according to law. By order of G. DEMING, Captain.

JOSIAH RUSS, O. S.

Fayetteville, May 4.—1tpd

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	60
Apple, in dem'd	do		42		45
Peach,	do.		50		55
Bacon,	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax	do.		34		35
Butter,	do		15		20
Bagging	yard,		35		40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		20		23
2d & 3d qual.	do		18		19
Candles, Mould,	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		23		25
Corn, scarce	bushel		70		75
Copperas	lb.		4½		5
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		80		85
Flour Superfine	barrel.	4¾			5
Fine,	do	4¼			4½
Fish, Herrings	do	4	00		4½
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon.		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	5¼		6	
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8		9
Logwood	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		35		
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do				8
Wrought	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		21		
Pimento,	do		25		
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do.		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9		10½	
Common,	do	8		9	
Loaf,	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c.	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		6½		
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		18
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12		15
Tallow,	do		7		7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	4		5½	
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ⅓ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		80		85
Whiskey,	gallon,		32½		58
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

REMARKS.

Cotton, it will be perceived, has risen about 3 cents. Bagging has also advanced considerably.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Eastern Star, Houdlett, from St. Thomas, to E. Dickinson.

Brig Betsey Pratt, from Martinique, to Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Dyer, from Cape Haytien, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Margaret Son, Smith, from St. Augustine.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

Sloop Niantic, Way, from Charleston.

Sloop James & David, Morris, from Philadelphia.

Sloop Fair Haven, Williams, from Chareston.

Sloop Leader, Barnard, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Dingleys, Cowing, for Guadaloupe, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Planter, Kenney, for Porto Rico, by Dudley & Dickinson.

French brig Le Gustave, Harrismendy, for Guadaloupe, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Samoset, Bradford, for Liverpool, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. Active, Batcheldor, for Mariegolante, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. Jane, Wilcox, for Port-au-Prince, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Byron, Beardsley, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

The Schr. Superior, arrived at New York, from Nassau, N. P. had on board the crew of the Sloop Golden Age. The Golden Age sailed from this port in February, bound to Havana, and was lost on Abbico on the 5th March.—*Recorder.*

CHARLESTON, April 25.—Went to sea yesterday, Schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, for Wilmington, N. C. and Sloop Leader, Barnard, for do.

St. GEORGE'S, (Ber.) March 28.—Entered, sloop Mary and Lucy Ann, Taylor, and schr. Triton, Algate, from Wilmington, N. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, at Lower Fayetteville, one hundred feet from Clarendon Bridge, at the corner of Broad and Bridge streets. The House is 40 by 30 feet, finished in the best manner, with four Rooms on the first floor, (two of them having fire places,) and convenient Pantries and Closets; in the second story, two large Rooms, with a fire place in each; a convenient Kitchen, with two bed rooms, and servants' rooms, all lathed and plastered, connected with the dwelling by a covered gangway, 14 feet wide, calculated to breakfast or dine in; a smoak house, fowl, cow, and wood house, with a stable for 4 horses, and a good well of water, a large garden and yard, enclosed by a pannel fence, and neatly painted.

On said Lot is a convenient Store House 40 by 24 feet, completely finished and shelved, with a counting room, bed and liquor rooms, and a Salt House, 24 by 20, sufficiently strong to contain 4000 bushels of salt.

This Lot occupies a whole square, and is remote from any other buildings, and is well calculated for a Merchant, or one concerned in manufacturing Tobacco, being contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, affording a facility in selecting Tobacco.

This property is offered for $2000.

Apply to WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1825.—13-3t

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazeties
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custabs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

POETRY.

TO A STAR VISIBLE AT NOONDAY.

From the Providence Journal.

Beautiful Star! why dost thou essay,
To blend thy mild beams with the sun's bright ray;
Canst thou, vain one! hope to shine like him,
And knowest thou not, thou art cold and dim!
Brightest and purest gem of the night,
O haste thee away with thy love-giving light.
I thought when I saw thee look dim in the sky,
Of the mind of man when he soars too high,
And presumes, O God! in her pride to scan
Thy counsels deep, and thy ways to man!
Beautiful Star! hast thou come to win,
A new smile from the sun to array thee in,
That thou mayst shine with a lovelier light,
When thou and thy sisters convene at night?
So cometh the saint in his hour of need,
With the great Source of Goodness & Love to plead;
For one divine smile to calm his fears,
And direct his path, in this dark vale of tears!
Or, beautiful star! must we gaze on thee,
As the ominous herald of things to be;
May nations read in thy light, their fate,
Go haste thee away, thou hast come too late,
For the astrologer long hath been forgot,
And the world, though it gaze, will heed thee not!
Stop, beautiful Star! wast it thou that smil'd
On the native hills of the Holy Child?
O stay, if thou didst, pure celestial gem.
And we'll bless thee, bright star of Bethlehem!

J.

From the National Journal.

SONNET—THE APOCALYPSE.

"And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life."—*Scriptures.*

A gray rock o'erhangs the sullen deep,
Around its jutting base the billows lash,
And to its very summit rudely dash
Their fiercest fury, with relentless sweep.

But yet that rock, fix'd by Almighty pow'r,
Defies the tempest of the waves and wind,
And, while it tow'rs, in majesty enshrin'd,
The broken waves roll loosely from the shore.

A granite column rear'd in ancient day,
Lifts its tall head, high, mounting to the skies
Against its strength the painted insect flies,
With the vain hope to crumble it away.

Thus, man God's holy word would wish to flee!
In light increased, it burns, while the weak blind
dies. AMYNTOR

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William [illegible] deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North Carolina, and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

592tf

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235½ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.

Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11-tds.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Notice.

ON Friday the 6th day of May next, will be offered for sale, at the Auction Store of Edward W. Willkings, all the estate of James Townes, both real and personal:—Consisting of valuable Houses and Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, Slaves, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—To satisfy a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by the said James Townes.—Terms liberal, and made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CLARK, } *Trustees.*
R. STRANGE. }

April 7, 1825.—9-tds

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complected, and rather stout; wore off domestic clothes, which were all he took with him. He was brought from Person county, near the Virginia line, about 12 years ago, and I think it probable he may endeavor to get back there, and will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be compensated with the above reward.

JESSE WAMBLE.

Chatham County, on Deep river, 6 miles from Tyson's Post Office.

March 31.—8-6wpd.

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and [illegible] BONNETS
100 Nests *Band* [illegible]
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bl[illegible]
And a general assortment of Imitation COMBS, just re[illegible]
for Sale low
March 31, 1825.—8-tf

100 Pieces of heavy [illegible] Domestic Cottons
2000 bushels Li[illegible] of Shell, Ivory and
25 bags prim[illegible] green Coffee, and
For sale by J. HUSKE.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings (Brownrigg's brand,)
just received, and for sale, by
M'NEI[illegible]LL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHEN[illegible]ware, &c. All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than [illegible] others, and would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gauze do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread [illegible] Gloves
Ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] Combs,
Tortoise shell, [illegible]
Leghorn and [illegible] Bonnets
Cambric [illegible] Muslins
[illegible] Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Sugar, Rum, Brandy, &c.

6 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
5 do New Orleans do
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
20 do Apple Brandy
12 do Rye Gin
5 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards, No. 10
Just received by the late arrivals, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

IN STORE,
2 pipes Holland Gin
1 do Cogniac Brandy
March 30—8

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.

IN STORE,
New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—ALSO, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April 12, 1825—10-tf

Just Received,

100 Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
For Sale by
CHARLES STUART.

Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 [illegible]rates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides,
by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825—8-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Picklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

The Justices, &c. to use of Rebecca Going } Original Attachment, "levied on 596 acres of land, lying on the south-west side of Cape Fear river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Randal Roberson, and others, 27 January, 1825."
vs.
Jesse Mann.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead, on or before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and 49th year of American Independence.

9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Blanks for sale here.

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $3 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for*
Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
20	50	1,000
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and Sc[illegible]

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms stated below.

Terms of Publication.—The Museum is published by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A number every month, and the subscription price [illegible] dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every [illegible] *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822—[illegible] back numbers may be obtained on the [illegible] conditions.

Lands for Sale.

On the 24th day of May, [illegible]

IN the town of Elizabeth, Bladen [illegible] LANDS of the late Gen. Thomas [illegible] on Cape-Fear river and Baker's creek, [illegible] ty, will be Sold, without reserve, in the [illegible] lots and parcels:

The first lot to embrace one parcel of [illegible] dred acres, lying on the river and Baker's [illegible] joining the lands of Brown, Dr. John [illegible] others—and another tract of one hundred [illegible] twenty-seven acres, purchased of Robert [illegible] This body of land has about 150 acres [illegible] and on the premises are a comfortable [illegible] House, and an excellent mill seat, with a [illegible] Grist Mill.

The second lot will consist of 300 acres [illegible] ed of George Knowles, fronting on the [illegible] adjoining the lands of Major John Owen [illegible] tract there are about forty acres of [illegible] with a log Dwelling House.

The third lot, 640 acres, lying on the [illegible] Baker's creek, adjoining Lewis, Bryan and [illegible]

The fourth lot, 640 acres, adjoining the [illegible]

The fifth lot, 340 acres, adjoining the [illegible] Bryan's land.

☞ The above Lands will be sold on a [illegible] one half the purchase money to be paid at the [illegible] piration of two years from the day of sale, [illegible] half in three years from the day of sale, with interest from the date. Bonds, with approved [illegible] and a mortgage on the premises, will be [illegible]

Persons wishing either to purchase a [illegible] for themselves, or to speculate in land, will [illegible] bly do well to attend the above sale, as the [illegible] ty will *absolutely* be sold, for *whatever price* [illegible] offered for it.

WM. B. MEARES,
JAMES ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
JOSHUA W COCK[illegible]
THOMAS O DAV[illegible]

Wilmington, April 12, 1825—11-tds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th and 5th sections are in the words following:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the [illegible] day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and those of the several loan offices, respectively. The subscription shall be effected by a transfer of the United States, in the manner provided by law for transfers, of the credit or credits standing on said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That the subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of stock authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of four and a half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which have heretofore been, and are now pledged by law for the payment of the interest for the redemption and reimbursement of the debt which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said funds yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are, also, authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars directed by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 16 8-t30S.